Canada. Wartime Information Board
CA I WI
-C18

CANADA AT WAR

No. 34

SPECIAL PICTORIAL EDITION



CON



THE COUNTRY PAGE 4

There's victory backlog in immense resources of the third largest country.



THE PEOPLE PAGE 6

In conflict since September 10, 1939, all citizens share war-heavy burden.



THE NAVY PAGE 11

Four-year expansion to 47 times pre-war level equalled by no other navy.



THE ARMY PAGE 21

Months of vigilance, finally action mark growing-up of two-corps army.



THE AIR FORCE PAGE 29

Rising supremacy of allies in the air born on the training fields of Canada.

E N T S

FOOD PAGE 41

Since 1939 Canada's high peacetime food production is expanded by 40%.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS PAGE 49

Huge reservoirs of primary products are drawn on for juggernaut of war.

MUNITIONS PAGE 57

Fast conversion of industry produces growth equivalent to 25 normal years.

ECONOMICS AND FINANCE PAGE 65

Canada's economy harnessed to utmost for mobilization of men and material.

INTERNATIONAL PAGE 71

Wartime emergence from nationhood to world power extends post-war vistas.





ROCKY MOUNTAINS
Spectacular Alpine scenery—
minerals, lumber and game.



PACIFIC COAST
English climate—gateway to
Orient — fish, lumber, fruit.



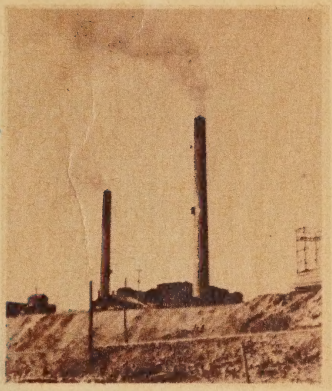
PRAIRIES
Rolling plains of great fertility
—vast grain, livestock producer.



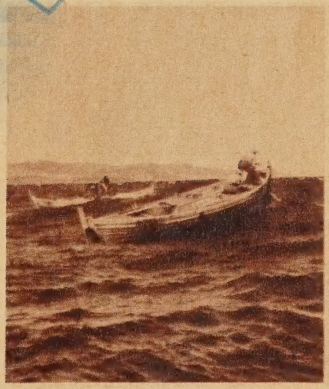
THE CO



UNTRY



LAURENTIAN SHIELD
Rugged terrain — huge mining resources and developments.

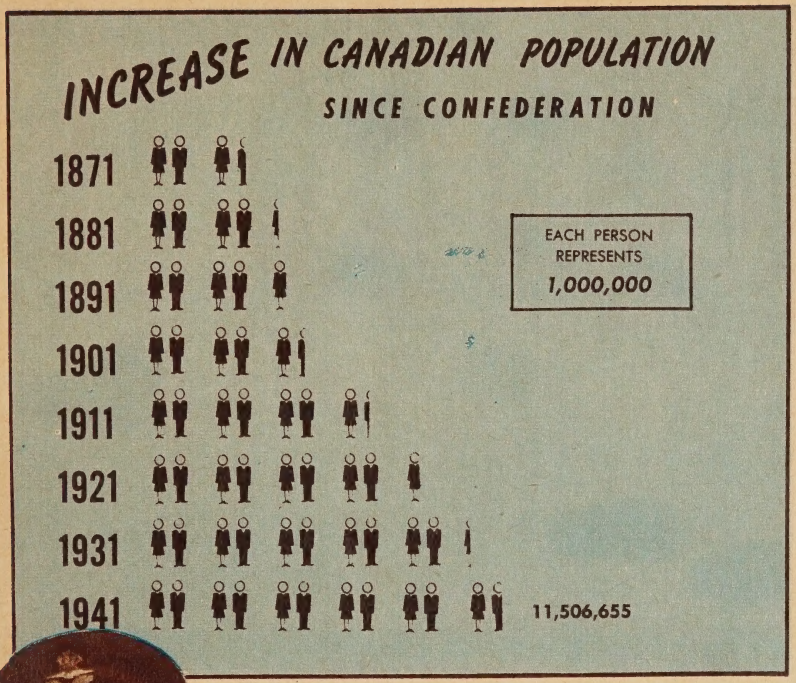


MARITIMES
Famous deep sea fishing — fruit, potatoes and lumber.



ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY
Tranquil valleys — fruit orchards, mixed farming, dairying, hydro.


THE
PEOPLE
H.M.C.S.


INCREASE IN CANADIAN POPULATION
SINCE CONFEDERATION
1871
1881
1891
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
EACH PERSON REPRESENTS
1,000,000
11,506,655



CHIEF RACIAL ORIGINS



IRISH	SCANDINAVIAN	INDIAN	GERMAN	FRENCH	NETHERLANDS	JEWISH
1,267,702	244,603	118,316	464,682	3,483,038	212,863	170,241

TOTAL BRITISH ISLES . . . 5,715,904
TOTAL EUROPEAN 5,526,964



POPULATION BY PROVINCES



	1871	%	1941	%
PRINCE EDWARD I.	94,021	2.55	95,047	0.82
NOVA SCOTIA	387,800	10.51	577,962	5.02
NEW BRUNSWICK	285,594	7.74	457,401	3.97
QUEBEC	1,191,516	32.30	3,331,882	29.07
ONTARIO	1,620,851	43.94	3,787,655	32.89
MANITOBA	25,228	0.68	729,744	6.33
SASKATCHEWAN			895,992	7.77
ALBERTA			796,169	6.90
BRITISH COLUMBIA	36,247	0.98	817,861	7.09
YUKON & N.W. TERRITORIES	48,000	1.30	16,942	0.14
TOTAL	3,689,257		11,506,655	

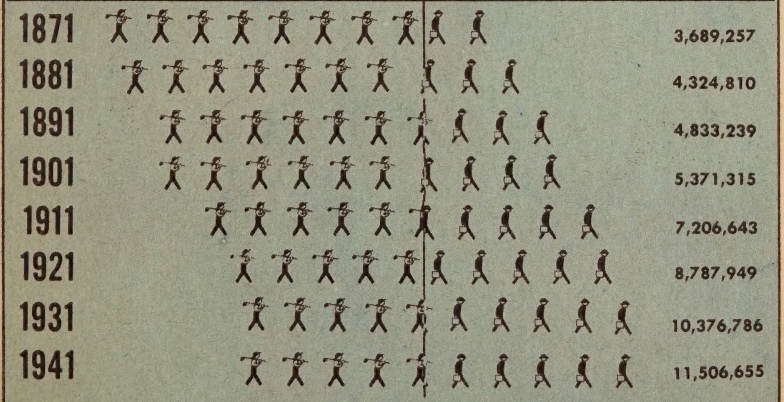
OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE



UKRAINIAN	ASIATIC	ENGLISH	RUSSIAN	SCOTTISH	POLISH	ITALIAN
305,929	74,064	2,968,402	83,708	1,403,974	167,485	112,625

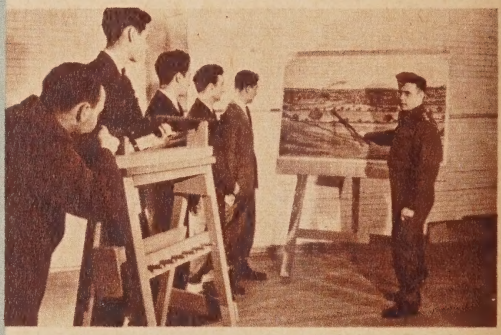
TOTAL OTHER..... 263,787
GRAND TOTAL 11,506,655

TREND TOWARDS URBAN LIFE



Under the stress of war, home-front Canadians resolutely undertook heavier burdens. Supporting all phases of the nation's effort is a pool of tireless voluntary service workers. Schools and universities have surmounted hardships and trained technicians for industry and the forces.









NAVY



Many of these young sailors of Canada's navy never saw the sea before they left the prairies, the fruit farms and the factories. At training stations across all Canada they have fast become a major force in the critical battle of the sealanes. On the parade ground their lives are regulated by the booming voice of the chief petty officer instructor. At sea they are constantly on the alert for U-boats. These men in navy blue have become the wardens of the ocean highways. Through their watchfulness precious cargoes of men and supplies are borne to the fighting fronts.



From a pre-war nucleus of 15 ships Canada's navy has mushroomed into third place in the United Nations' naval strength. Its first aim was to be a protective force but it has been expanding into a balanced navy with heavy striking power. Cruisers and aircraft carriers soon will be added to its strength.



Anti-sub fleet backbone.





Latest and most powerful.



Successor to corvette.



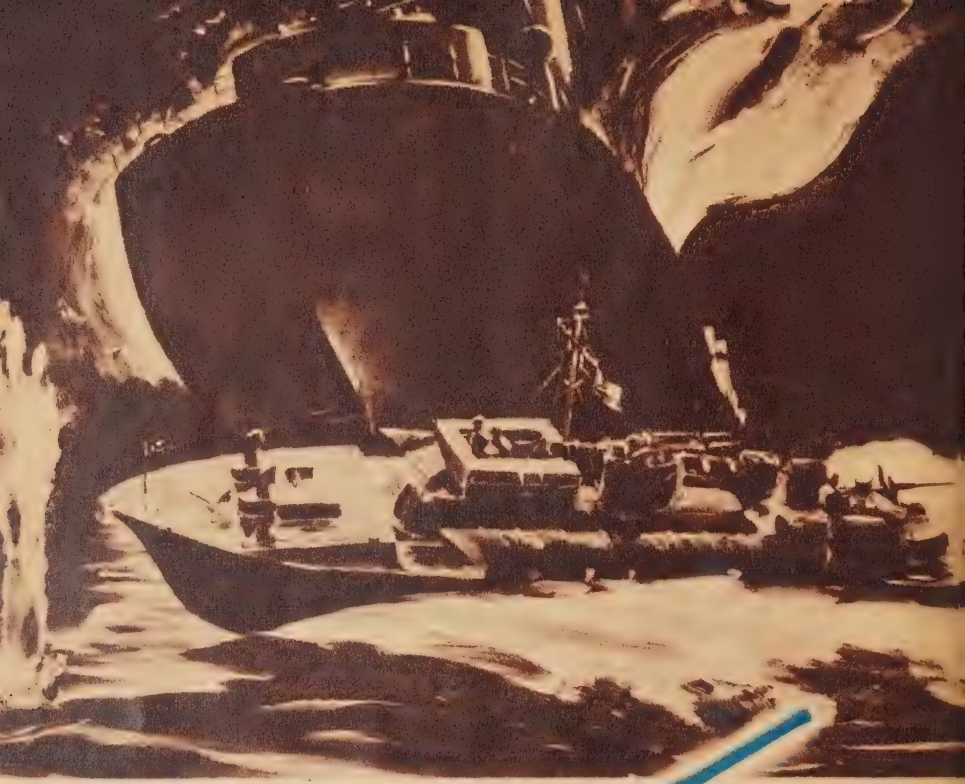
Double-duty minesweeper.



Old reliable Bangor type.

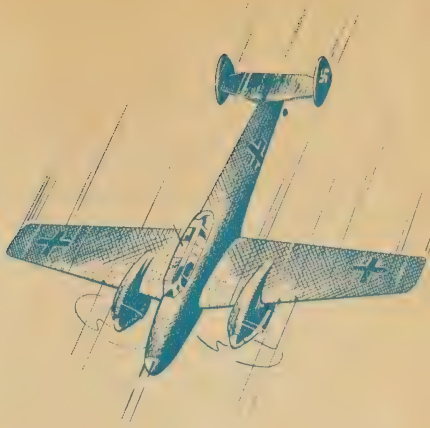


Speedy new patrol boat.





Here a tiny motor torpedo boat attacks a German tanker in the English Channel. Canadians now man one flotilla with the famed British "mosquito navy."



ARMED SERVICE STRENGTH

NAVY

AT SEPT.

1939 1,700

EACH UNIT REPRESENTS 10,000 MEN

1940

1941

1942

1943

SHIPS OF ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

(AT SEPTEMBER)

1939 15

1940 120

1941 250

1942 300

1943 500

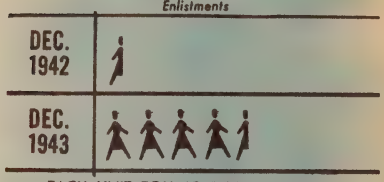
1944 JANUARY 700 SHIPS

250 COMBAT SHIPS—450 OTHERS



WRCNS

WOMEN'S ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL SERVICE



Almost 4,700 "Wrens" have enlisted. They serve at more than 30 naval bases including Washington, Newfoundland and the United Kingdom.





Canada's navy was chiefly designed to guard the North Atlantic convoy lifeline. This it has done and its duties and strength have so expanded that it now provides about half the protection of shipping on that vital route. Opposite, the crew of a frigate on convoy duty watch eagerly for the result of their depth charge. Through the perilous months of heavy submarine attacks allied merchant seamen doggedly pushed their cargoes to far ocean ports. Now the back of the U-boat war is broken and they carry on. There are 45,300 registered Canadian merchant seamen. Nine hundred are missing or killed, 600 while on ships of Canadian registry.

The merchant navy has expanded both in ships and personnel. New men and modern vessels fresh from Canadian shipyards have more than made up for losses and casualties at sea. Training schools have prepared many hundreds of young Canadians for the rugged life.



ARMY





Marching feet are heard across the nation as more than one third of Canadian men of military age have gone into the armed services. Rigorous drills and manoeuvres have tempered them into warrior steel. Army training is many-faceted and thorough, whether it be mastering the many intricacies of mechanized combat, artillery skills or combined operations with the air force and navy. At Hong Kong, at Dieppe, in Sicily and now in the fierce Italian theatre Canadian soldiers have fought in the tradition of World War I by the side of the multi-uniformed forces of the allies. Many guarded against invasion in the United Kingdom.


2310F



Mountain warfare requires special rugged training of Alpine troops.

★



Paratroopers find tough schooling, many hard knocks on skyward path.

★



Men in training become hardened to stand rigors of real warfare.

Original paintings and drawings reproduced in the armed services section of this booklet are by J. S. Hallam, A.R.C.A., Capt. C. F. Comfort, R.C.A., Capt.

An artist views a training camp—scene well known to many civilians.

★

In rehearsal for war, tanks buck Canadian snows on rough terrain.

★

Realistic phase of army training is loading anti-tank gun in dark.

W. A. Ogilvie, G. S. Bagley, A. J. Casson, R.C.A., Flying Officer C. F. Schaefer, Flying Officer Paul Goranson, Lt. E. W. McNally, R.C.N.V.R. and Ley Kenyon.







Mid-1940 found Canadians on anti-invasion guard in United Kingdom.

Three years later British-Canadian-U.S. forces routed the foe in Sicily.





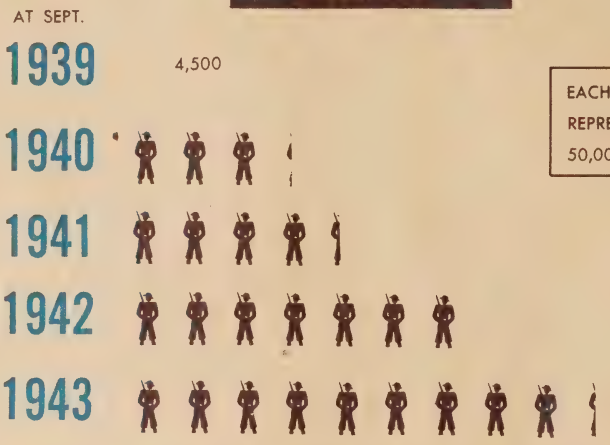
Canadians in Italy operate as one corps under Canadian command.

The 1st Division and 1st Armored Brigade won praise in Sicilian drive.

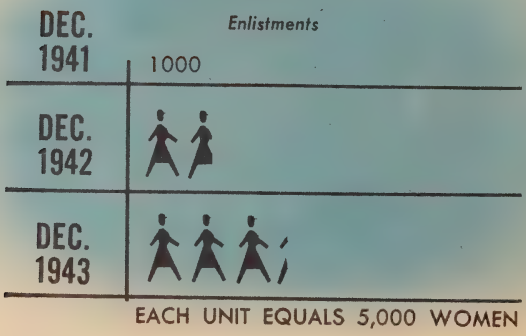


ARMED SERVICE STRENGTH

ARMY



CANADIAN WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS



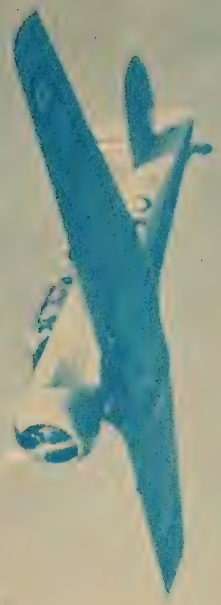
Total enlistment of C.W.A.C. personnel is 16,600. In more than 50 trades they release men for action.

AIR FORCE



For many months Canada has been the largest and principal producer of air crew for the British Commonwealth forces. Canadians on loan to the Royal Air Force are in almost every one of its formations and in all operations.





ARMED SERVICE STRENGTH

AIR FORCE

AT SEPT.

1939 4,000

1940

1941

1942

1943

EACH UNIT REPRESENTS 20,000 MEN

Young Canada has answered the call to high skies and soaring wings. Teachers, bankers, farmers—by thousands they entered the three-dimensional service. It is a far cry from the first aerobatics of elementary and service training to the split-second precision-speed of a mass Dusseldorf sweep.





HIGH FLIGHT

Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings;
Sunward I've climbed and joined the tumbling mirth
Of sun-split clouds—and done a hundred things
You have not dreamed of—wheeled and soared and swung
High in the sunlit silence. Hov'ring there,
I've chased the shouting wind along and flung
My eager craft through footless halls of air.
Up, up the long delirious, burning blue
I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace,
Where never lark, or even eagle flew;
And while with silent, lifting mind I've trod
The high untrespassed sanctity of space,
Put out my hand, and touched the face of God.

—PILOT OFFICER JOHN GILLESPIE MAGEE

This sonnet by a 19-year-old member of the R.C.A.F. who was killed on active service in December, 1941, has been ranked with Rupert Brooke's "The Soldier" and the Canadian John McCrae's "In Flanders' Fields." It is posted in all Commonwealth air schools.

ATLANTIC





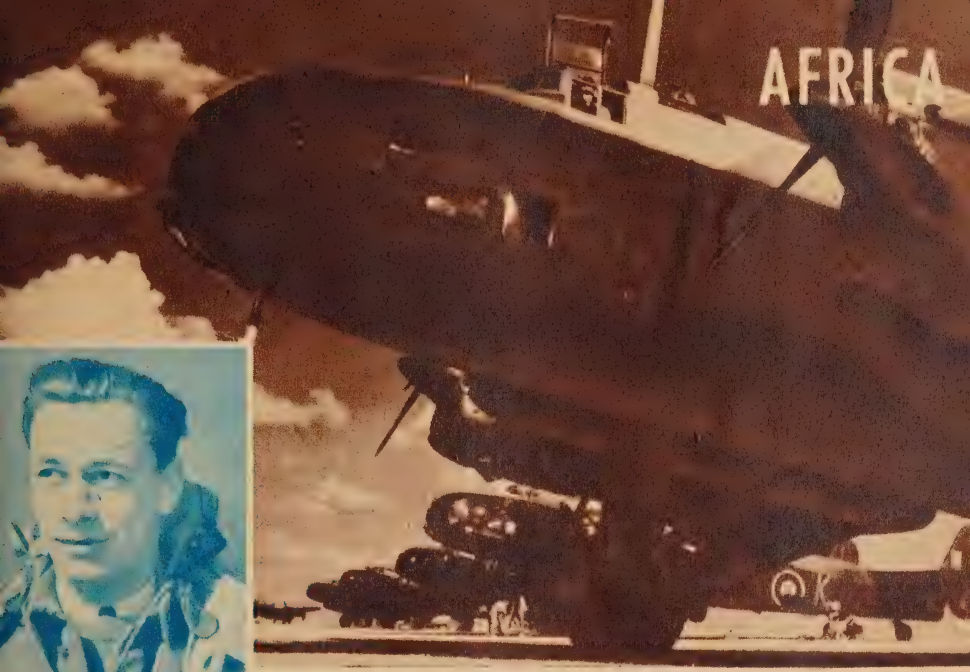
63 attacks on U-boats, 30 of them during 1943.

14,000 bomb-tons dropped by R.C.A.F. squadrons.





GERMANY



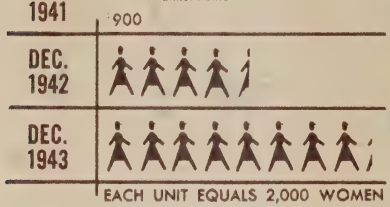


Operations in heat, wind, sand surpassed by none.

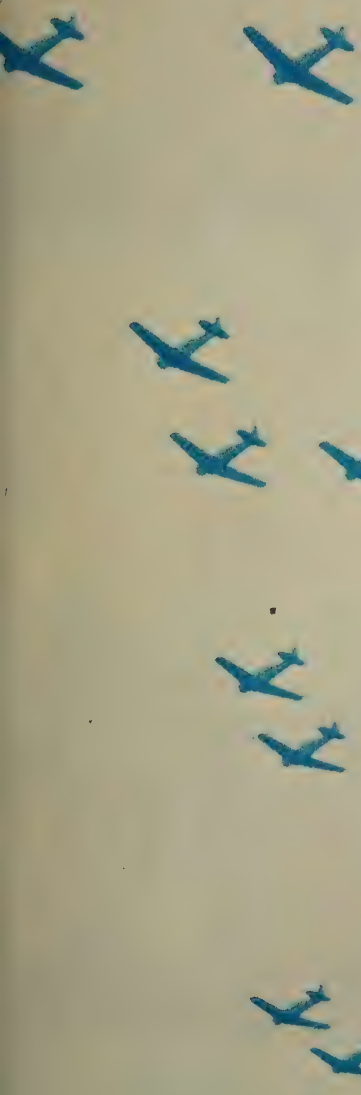
Winged artillery for assault on the axis fortress.



ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE WOMEN'S DIVISION



First women's service organized in this war, 16,400 have enlisted to learn ground jobs so men may fly.



In peaceful Canadian skies 86,000 air crew members have trained for conflict in alien and unfriendly spheres. This is more than half the graduates in all British air forces. Set up in December, 1939, the gigantic British Commonwealth Air Training Plan was conceived with the sole object of obtaining and maintaining air supremacy over the enemy. Since the first class graduated late in 1940 a steady flow of daring, resourceful men has streamed overseas. Canadians in the 42 R.C.A.F. squadrons overseas and in the R.A.F. comprise 25% of all air crew under British tactical command in Mediterranean and European war theatres. In all phases, whether on actual target operations, coastal patrol, combined operations with navy and army, transport or on instruction at home, the Royal Canadian Air Force is a proud strength. Nearly 1,200 young Canadians have been decorated for gallantry in action and about 12,000 are casualties.







AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND CANADA

The steady hum of training planes has become an accompaniment familiar to Canadian life. Throughout the nation 154 flying centres and air schools sprang up to serve the 200,000 men who have trained under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. On the ground Canada has schooled 114,000 in 50 different trades and as engineers, staff men, mechanics, inspectors. In the air 56% of the 86,000 men who have been trained are Canadians. From all parts of the Commonwealth they have come to gain their wings in one of the greatest air schemes of all time. They have flown 1,754,129,000 miles, equal to 19 trips to the sun. Nearly half this mileage was flown in the year 1943 alone.

UNITED KINGDOM INDIA R.N. AIR ARM

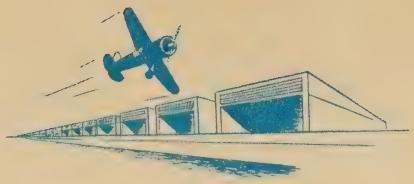








CZECHOSLOVAKIA



Buildings erected under the B.C.A.T.P. totalled 6,068—494 hangars, 98 drill halls and 5,476 other buildings.





JAMAICA



Paved runways, taxi strips, parking areas, parade grounds and hangar floors equal a 20-foot highway of 2,648 miles.

From tiny training plane to giant four-motored Lancaster bomber—



Canadian air schools are stepping stones to mass bombing attacks.

FOOD





Food is Canada's most important industry. With farm output alone increased 40% in war, this nation towers as a chief replenisher of the needy allied breadbaskets.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

(MILLIONS)

	FRUITS	VEGETABLES	GRAINS AND PRODUCTS	FISHERY PRODUCTS	MEATS	MILK AND PRODUCTS	EGGS
1939	$ 10.5	$ 10.3	$155.4	$ 28.9	$ 37.4	$ 18.2	$ .3
1940	$ 5.9	$ 5.2	$172.3	$ 31.7	$ 63.3	$ 20.4	$ 2.8
1941	$ 5.8	$ 5.3	$231.	$ 41.2	$ 84.2	$ 21.3	$ 4.2
1942	$ 4.6	$ 5.4	$188.8	$ 49.8	$ 110.4	$ 34.3	$ 9.8
1943	$ 6.9	$ 7.8	$391.4	$ 57.1	$130.8	$ 36.1	$ 15.1



1935-39 TO 1943 (IN THOUSANDS)
TOTAL MILK (LB.)
CREAMERY BUTTER (LB.)
CHEDDAR CHEESE (LB
EGGS (DOZ.)
PORK (LB.)
BEEF (LB.)
WHEAT (BU.)
WHEAT STOCKS AT JULY 31 (BU.)
FEED GRAINS (OATS, BARLEY, MIXED) (BU.
FLAXSEED (BU.)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943
601,021	16,283,078	16,752,823	17,428,662	17,516,000
254,773	264,724	285,848	284,305	312,309
119,384	144,685	131,212	202,749	162,344
234,523	250,403	259,157	295,253	330,000
634,016	850,638	1,022,777	1,092,574	1,172,789
618,556	643,459	720,651	736,823	886,296
312,399	540,190	314,825	556,121	293,660
101,142	300,473	480,129	423,752	601,477
465,461	527,915	464,799	979,732	734,582
1,508	3,049	5,788	14,992	17,911









Canada's fertile soil and life-teeming waters provide an abundance of food. Wheat, meat, fish, cheese and eggs have been going to other allied nations, especially the United Kingdom, in huge quantities. As the armies push nearer victory even greater demands are expected, for besides urgent needs of the fighting services there will be suffering peoples freed from enemy stranglehold. Supplies sent to other countries under Canada's Mutual Aid Plan include foodstuffs.




CAPE CAUTION



CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FOOD PRODUCTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
UNITED STATES	112,206	100,590	124,080	126,745	291,179
OTHER NORTH AMERICA	3,732	4,465	8,495	14,430	13,899
UNITED KINGDOM	151,553	214,314	274,017	260,422	326,360
OTHER EUROPE	24,421	8,804	2,511	8,395	12,703
CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN AREA	8,151	11,305	17,659	18,711	24,171
SOUTH AMERICA	2,453	2,989	4,260	4,361	4,460
ASIA AND FAR EAST	3,305	2,839	9,877	9,040	7,691
AUSTRALASIA	3,173	2,953	1,303	478	843
AFRICA	2,005	2,665	6,583	20,196	22,515
TOTALS	310,999	350,924	448,785	462,778	703,821

PRIMARY PRODUCTS

Giant aluminum pots pour out more than all British needs.

★

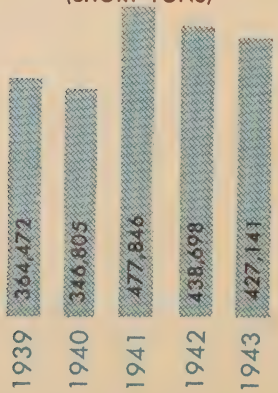
Linked with the 495% increase in aluminum is 23% jump in hydro.

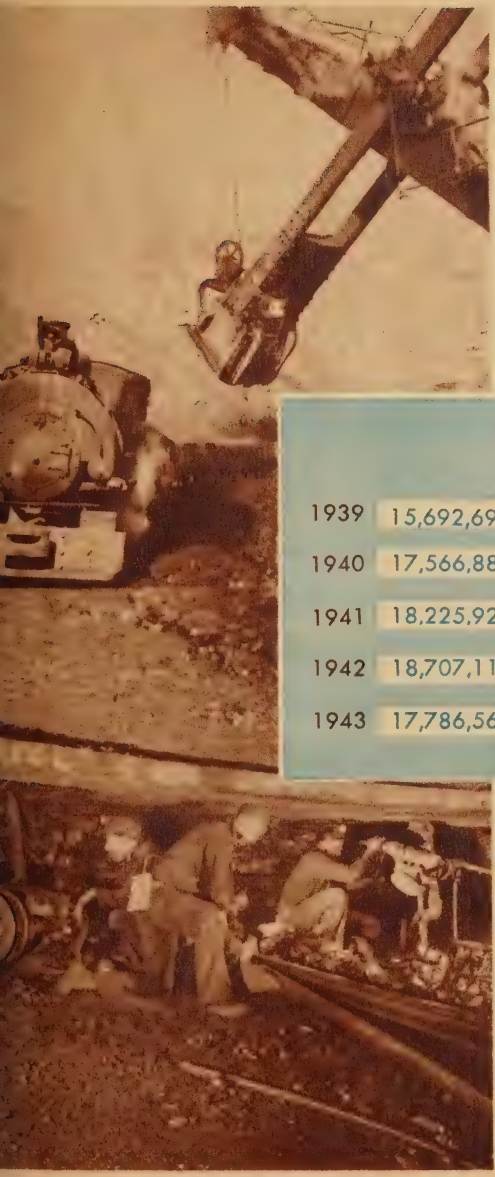


ALUMINUM PRODUCTION
(SHORT TONS)

1939	82,800
1940	109,200
1941	212,300
1942	335,800
1943	492,600

ASBESTOS PRODUCTION
(SHORT TONS)





Larger coal output powers traffic and industry to victory.

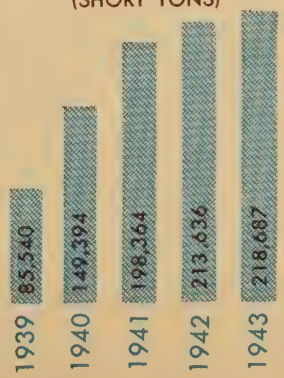
★

Imports from U.S. and conservation at home augment needed supply.

COAL PRODUCTION
(SHORT TONS)

1939	15,692,698
1940	17,566,884
1941	18,225,921
1942	18,707,110
1943	17,786,562

PRODUCTION OF FERRO-ALLOYS
(SHORT TONS)



PRODUCTION OF STRATEGIC WAR METALS
(SHORT TONS)

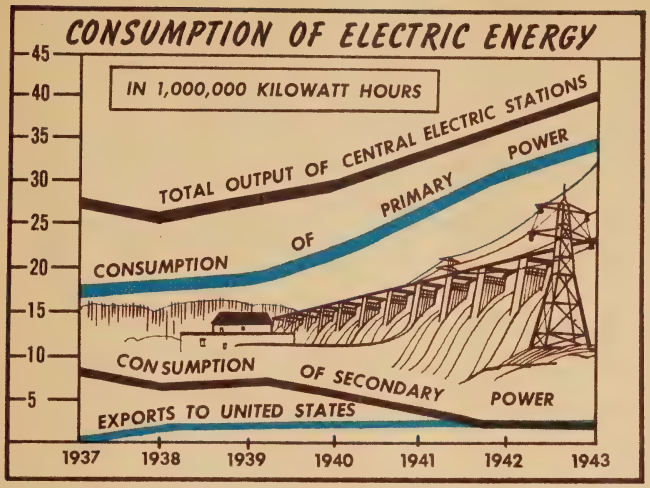
	TOTAL NICKEL	REFINED COPPER
1939	113,052	231,684
1940	122,778	261,878
1941	141,139	278,224
1942	141,616	269,200
1943	143,887	254,200

	REFINED LEAD	REFINED ZINC
1939	190,568	175,641
1940	220,088	185,722
1941	228,027	213,608
1942	243,800	220,800
1943	224,800	208,300

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION
(SHORT TONS)

	PIG IRON	STEEL INGOTS, CASTINGS
1939	846,418	1,551,054
1940	1,309,099	2,253,769
1941	1,528,053	2,712,151
1942	1,975,015	3,121,361
1943	1,758,265	2,996,978

Shipshaw, huge generating station on the Saguenay River in Quebec, has installed capacity of 1,200,000 h.p. It now rivals fabulous Boulder Dam. ➡

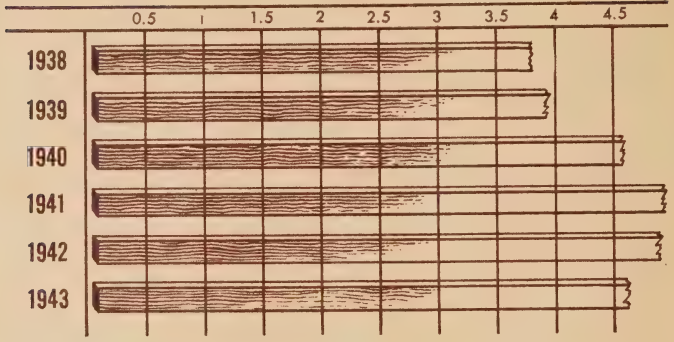


Four war years have produced a sharp rise in consumption of electric energy. Secondary or bargain power has been diverted to primary power for new munitions plants. Exports to U.S. maintain steady increase.



PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER

BILLIONS OF BOARD FEET

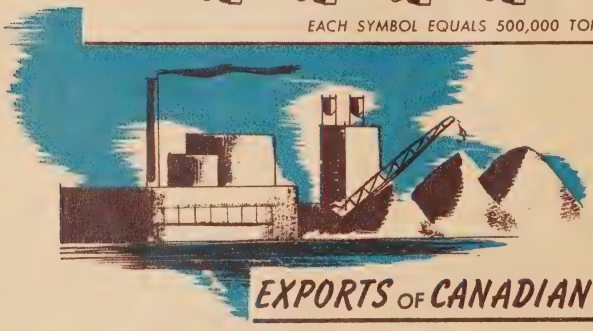




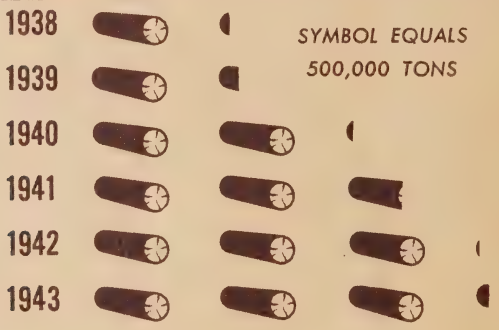


CANADIAN NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION





EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WOODPULP



MUNITIONS

War accelerated the wheels of industry until now Canada is fourth supplier of United Nations—10% of its people were absorbed during this titanic expansion. Constant research keeps the program up to the minute to match changing battlefront needs. Guns, tanks, ships, planes, shells—all types of martial thunderbolts are produced.





An experienced craftsman works on nose cowling of a Harvard trainer.





For the navy—guns, sub-detectors, mountings, precision instruments.

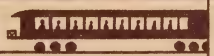
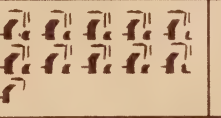




Wartime factories became the proving ground for the nimble fingers and new skills of one in 25 Canadian women. On drills, presses and milling machines—in aircraft, shipbuilding and munitions industries, they have worked with stamina and urgency for the V-day which will send their men home.

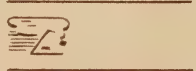


PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT CARRIED BY STEAM RAILWAYS OF CANADA

	1938	1942	% INCREASE
PASSENGERS			128
	Total — 20,911,196	Total — 47,596,602	
FREIGHT TONS MINE PRODUCTS			100
MANUFACTURES AND MISCELLANEOUS			168
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS			50
FOREST PRODUCTS			91
ANIMAL PRODUCTS			62
	Total — 76,175,305	Total — 155,646,226	103

EACH UNIT—5 MILLION TONS

PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND MAIL CARRIED BY CIVIL AIRCRAFT IN CANADA

	1938	1942	% INCREASE
PASSENGERS EACH UNIT = 30,000			43
FREIGHT TONS EACH UNIT = 1,000			-42
MAIL TONS EACH UNIT = 1,000			176

ECONOMICS, FINANCE

WAR AND THE

LEGEND

TOTAL TAX
- NET INCOME
- NET TAX
- REFUNDABLE AFTER WAR

INCOME $1500.

INCOME $2500.

	1939	NOW	1939	NOW
SINGLE	$22	$120 / $247	$74	$200 / $626
MARRIED NO CHILDREN		$100 / $100	$22	$250 / $401
MARRIED WITH 2 CHILDREN		$24 / $25		$217 / $218

1939 figures are total of federal and Ontario provincial taxes.

INCOME $30,000 TODAY

A single man would pay $19,196 with $800 refundable ($7,108 in 1939).

A married man with no children would pay $18,446 with $1,000 refundable ($6,770 in 1939).

A married man with two children would pay $18,230 with $1,200 refundable ($6,499 in 1939).

CANADA'S DAILY WAR COST PER PERSON

POPULATION 11,506,655

1939



3¢

1940

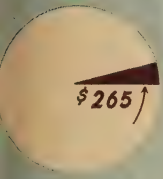


17¢

TAX ON INCOME

INCOME $5000.

1939



NOW











INCOME $10,000

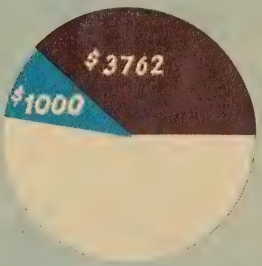
1939



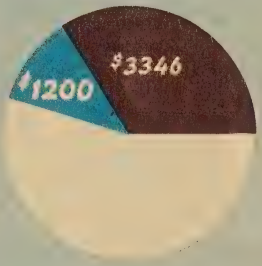
NOW











1941



32¢

1942



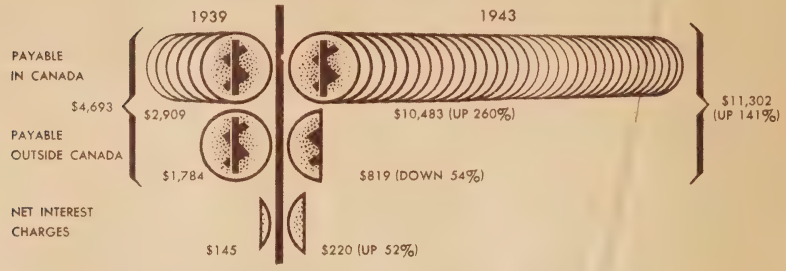
89¢

1943

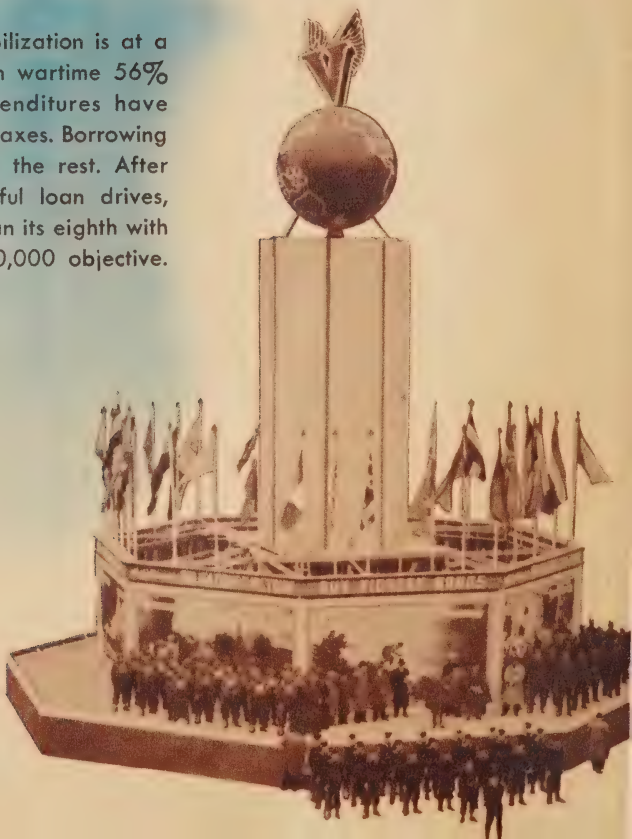


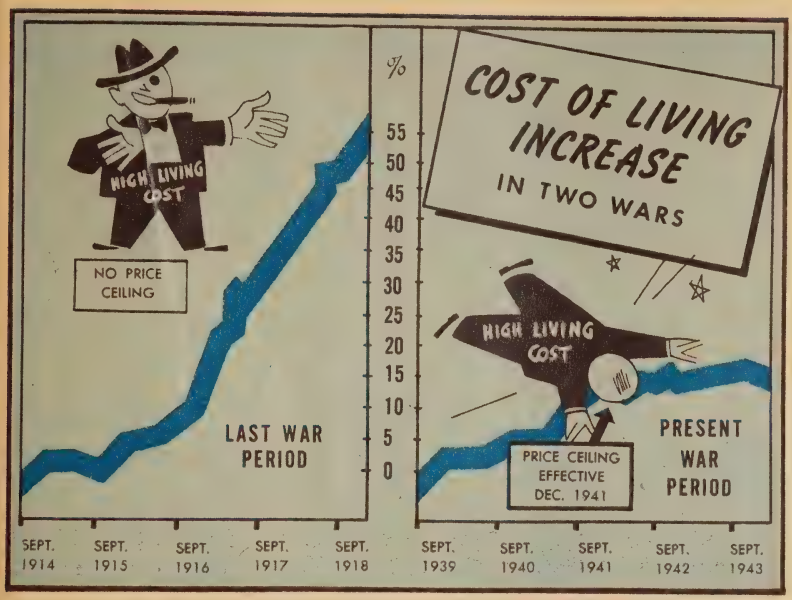
$1.16

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS GROSS BONDED DEBT (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



Economic mobilization is at a high level. In wartime 56% of total expenditures have been met by taxes. Borrowing has made up the rest. After seven successful loan drives, Canada began its eighth with a $1,200,000,000 objective.





DOLLARS WAGE WAR

FIRST WAR LOAN	1940	$ 200,000,000
SECOND WAR LOAN	1940	$ 300,000,000
1st VICTORY LOAN	1941	$ 730,376,250
2nd VICTORY LOAN	1942	$ 843,127,900
3rd VICTORY LOAN	1942	$ 991,389,050
4th VICTORY LOAN	1943	$1,308,716,650
5th VICTORY LOAN	1943	$1,383,275,250

★ EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS



Thousands of Canadians, especially children and wage earners, find the easiest way to lend their savings for war is to buy war savings stamps and certificates. Girls like this "Miss Canada" make it even easier. Employers, schools and groups of business firms support the effort. More than $310,000,000 thus has been lent to speed victory.



INTERNATIONAL



For co-operation in war production, economics, military, Canada and the U.S. have joint boards.

★

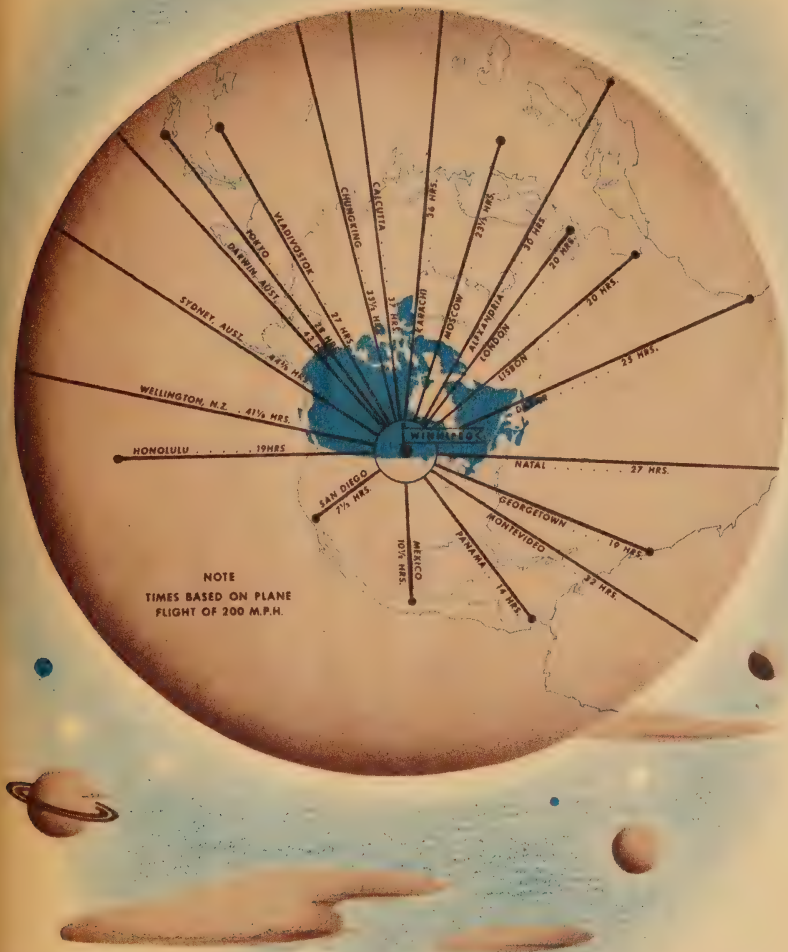


The Alaska Highway lays bare Canada's Northwest, strategically important in a Pacific offensive.

★



Canada and the U.S. pay for war goods they get from each other. Canada does not use lend-lease.



"Canada has a geographical position that will enable it to play an important part in the development of international air transport routes . . . Canada today is the fourth greatest military air power among the United Nations, and in the post-war period Canada can make an equally great contribution to civilian air transport . . . The government intends to press vigorously for a place in international air transportation consistent with Canada's geographical position and progress in aviation."

—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

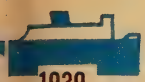


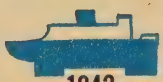
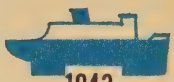
Canadian and British prisoners of war in Europe and the Far East have received 7,000,000 food parcels from the Canadian Red Cross. These have provided a bright spot each week in the weary days of waiting.

EXPORTS BY

	AGRICULTURAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
	ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS
	FIBRES, TEXTILES AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
	WOOD, WOOD PRODU AND PAPER
	IRON AND PRODUCT
	NON-FERROUS METALS PRODUCTS (EXCEPT GC
	NON-METALLIC MINERA AND PRODUCTS
	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS
	MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES
	TOTAL

MAIN GROUPS



1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
20,118,056	$218,263,811	$285,708,739	$257,778,304	$483,756,894
31,803,706	164,723,794	201,730,555	256,725,462	289,566,022
14,427,669	22,695,647	30,819,633	28,931,925	30,620,390
42,541,043	348,006,396	387,113,232	389,805,396	391,069,658
63,102,432	127,666,846	239,900,848	467,121,439	716,644,883
82,890,103	194,711,984	244,012,336	308,903,239	332,704,960
29,332,099	33,754,096	45,172,085	56,580,147	62,191,606
24,263,342	31,222,806	58,676,338	77,332,918	86,390,600
16,447,654	37,909,040	127,869,409	520,594,466	578,530,264
4,926,104	1,178,954,420	1,621,003,175	2,363,773,296	2,971,475,277

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
UNITED KINGDOM	$328,099,242	$508,095,949	$658,228,354	$741,716,647	$ 1,032,646,964
OTHER EUROPEAN	57,870,429	28,701,222	11,628,533	53,230,407	93,462,835
UNITED STATES	$380,392,047	442,984,157	599,713,463	885,523,203	1,149,232,444
OTHER NORTH AMERICA	28,739,471	41,400,869	77,566,954	95,902,439	91,319,060
CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN AREA	2,673,700	3,577,906	4,930,957	4,509,050	4,463,620
SOUTH AMERICA	13,490,817	17,394,798	24,854,037	15,238,064	15,318,020
ASIA	44,778,680	35,750,940	69,570,162	202,113,799	179,869,678
OCEANIA	46,149,761	45,176,553	49,119,809	110,605,117	78,050,625
AFRICA	22,731,957	55,872,026	125,390,906	254,934,570	327,112,031





BEFORE WAR—***Legations,*** United States, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Japan; ***high commissioner's office,*** United Kingdom.

1944—***Embassies,*** United States, Brazil, Soviet Union, China, Mexico; ***legations*** (one minister in London accredited to governments of Czechoslovakia, Greece, Norway, Yugoslavia, Netherlands, Belgium) Argentina, Chile, Peru, French Committee of National Liberation (representative has personal rank of ambassador); ***high commissioner's offices,*** United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ireland, Newfoundland. Sweden and Turkey maintain legations in Canada.

CA

A PEACETIME NATION — BECO

1/188 of world population

1/14 of world area

1st in nickel production

1st in newsprint

1st in asbestos

1st in platinum

1st in radium

2nd in woodpulp

2nd in gold

3rd in aluminum

3rd in copper

3rd in zinc

3rd in cobalt

3rd in silver

4th in wheat

4th in lead



ADA

—A FIGHTING WORLD POWER



35% of men (18 to 45)
AND
1 woman in 66 (18 to 45)
enter armed forces

1/10 of population in war production (1/4 women)

4th largest producer of United Nations war supplies

Great hydro productive capacity up 23%

3rd world trading nation

5th world air power

4th United Nations air power

3rd United Nations sea power

2nd largest British diplomatic corps

ISSUED BY WARTIME INFORMATION BOARD IN MARCH, 1944

LAYOUT BY NATIONAL FILM BOARD

★

Ottawa, Edmond Cloutier, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

PRINTED IN CANADA

